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appropriate statistics are given. Withal, the book is not too long to be easily read in the course of the journey.

Although technical terms are consistently avoided, with the exception of a few essential ones which are explained in a brief glossary, a large amount of geological information of general interest is included. The numerous photographs are exceptionally well chosen, and well adapted to awaken interest in geology. There are 25 admirable maps on a scale of 1:500,000, showing topographic, geologic, and cultural features, and mounted in a manner convenient for the reader.

This bulletin covers the route followed by the Union Pacific from Omaha to Ogden, that of the Southern Pacific from Ogden to San Francisco, and that of the Oregon Short Line from Ogden to Yellowstone National Park. It is obtainable from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C., for fifty cents, postage free.

C. W. T.

Gold on the North Saskatchewan River. By J. B. TYRRELL. Canadian Mining Inst., Toronto, 1915, pp. 68-81.

Summarizes the general geology of the region, and describes the occurrence of gold in the gravels of the stream. The gold is said to be most abundant from Goose Encampment to Beaver Lake Creek, a distance of 130 miles. Some gold has been recovered from gravel taken out for use on the streets of Edmonton.

A. D. B.

Die mikroskopische Untersuchung der Erzlagerstätten. By Georg BERG. Berlin, 1915. Pp. 198, figs. 88.

A book for use in the laboratory. The work is divided into four parts, as follows: (I) optical and microchemical methods, covering opaque and transparent minerals, reactions for the identification of compounds and elements, chemically and by means of *anlauf farben*; an appendix deals with manipulation, separation, and preparation of material, etc.; (II) microscopic characters of the more important ore and gangue minerals; in this section the minerals discussed are grouped according to crystal system; in addition to their appearance under the microscope, the more important physical characters are given. Associated minerals are usually mentioned; (III) the microscopic structure on the important types of ore deposits; a large number of figures illustrate typical sections of the various kinds of deposits; the grouping is